M. L

JOHN PIGGOTT SR.
(1680 ?- 1738)
OF
SUSQUEHANNAH HUNDRED IN
CECIL COUNTY MD.

Together with some account
of the Browne and Clayton
families from whom his
wife MARGERY BROWN PIGGOTT
Descended.

Warren E. Pickett
Washington Pennsylvania
1951.

JOHN PIGGOTT SR.

It seems probable that most of those who are of Quaker ancestry and who spell the name Piggott, Picket or Pickett, descend from John Piggott Sr. and his second wife Margery Brown Piggott. This couple at the time of their deaths were residents of Susquehannah Hundred, Cecil County, Maryland. They were members of the Society of Friends and worshipped at West Nottingham Preparative Meeting, then claimed to be in Pennsylvania.

We find no trace of John Piggott Sr. in Early Friend's records before his first marriage to Rebecca Hardiman, at Concord Monthly Meeting, then in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1705. Records of Concord Meeting and of the meetings which preceded it were searched with no results, except to learn that these early records were in bad shape and about 1735 were copied and put in order by Thomas Chalkley a well known Minister of that day. Genealogists complain of many errors and ommisions.

The name Piggott with its variations is undoubtedly English, but is probably of Norman origin, coming to England with the Conquest as Picot, later becoming Pigot and other variations developed, including Picket and Pickett. The name also seems to have had an early Quaker beginning. The following instances of Friends being persecuted in England are not connected with John Piggott Sr. of Maryland by any records we have.

1664-On 9th Mo. 14th Hannah Pickett, Spinster, and others arrested for preaching the Quaker faith.

1670-On 23rd 10th Mo. Michael Piggott was fined eight pounds for attending a meeting of Quakers at Jane Bridgewater's house at Masson.

1672-By letters patent from the King there was dismissed from Gaol at Hartford, John Piggott and others.

1672-George Picket was discharged from the Common Gaol of County and City of York by King's patent.

1685-On 5th 10th Mo. The Justice caused a Mittimus to be made for committment of Elizabeth Piggott to Melton Gaol for attending Quaker meeting.

When William Penn secured his charter to the Colony of Pennsylvania, the original was no doubt signed by King Charles II. One or more copies must have been made. The original is believed to be in the Archives in England but the copy on file in Pennsylvania, and copied into the Penna. Archives ends as follows:-

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF. Wee have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness our selfe at Westminster the fourth day of March, in the three and thirtieth year of our Reigne.

By writt of privy Seale
John Shaler, chv^r
xxij die Janry. 1682, Fir.

PIGOTT"

It will be recalled that Penn lost his province and later had it restored by letters patent from King William and Queen Mary about 1695.

These letters patent are also recorded in the Pennsylvania Archives as follows:-

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness our Selves att Westminster the 20th day of August, in the sixth year of our Reign.

Indorsed a duplicate of the grant to William Penn, Esquire.

By writt of privie seal with the great seal in yellow wax appended.

PIGOTT

PIGGOTT"

In Vol.73 of the Magazine of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, it is stated that Sir Richard Pigott was for a long time "Clerk of the Patents". It was his duty therefore to furnish copies of such documents where needed and this accounts for the copies in existance in American being given under his hand and seal. It is not explained however why he used two spelling of the name in about 13 years.

When William Penn obtained his charter early in 1682 he began at once to sell land to his friends in England and sold some seven hundred thousand acres in a few weeks. These early buyers are known as "Adventurers and First Purchasers". Among them we find a William Piggott who with two others subscribed for 5000 acres. These men do not seem to have come over, as the survey when made was in the name of Christopher Taylor. This man is not identified with our family, nor are we certain he was a Friend.

From the publication of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, we find in Vol. 8 and 9. the following:-

"Records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. 24th 4th Mo. 1725/6 - Our Friend William Piggott produced a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Friends held in Ratcliffe. London, certifying their unity and concurrance with our Friend William's concern and intended visit to America." William seems to have concluded his visit after many months and on "29th 7th mo. 1727" Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Minutes have the following:- "William Piggott who hath been some time amongst us on a Religious Visit intending to return home to London in Great Britain moves for a certificate."

We do not identify William the London Minister with our John Piggott Sr. but we do know our John had a son William born 8th, 6th mo. 1726.

Another unidentified Piggott can also be mentioned. In 1702 a John Piggott from West River Monthly Meeting, Ann Arundel Co. Md. obtained a certificate to remove to Philadelphia, which certificate shows he is "clear" as to marriage. In 1704 this John Piggott married Alice Reyniers, daughter of Reyniers Jenson in Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. The certificate does not give his parents and no other Piggotts signed as witnesses. In the women's meeting the name is spelled Pickett.

In 1707 John and Alice obtained certificates to join Friends in Maryland and must have returned as in 1710 they were given certificates to join Friends in Chester County, Pa. In 1717 in a women's meeting "Alice" Piggott and her husband were given certificates to join Friends on Long Island, N.Y. The Men's meeting does not have any corresponding certificate. Just what became of them we do not know but in 1732

"Alletta" Piggott was married in Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to Daniel Thomas. One authority who has searched the records believes that Alletta or Altie Piggott may have been Alice the wife or widow of John Piggott who came from West River in Maryland. We have no way to connect this man with our family, but we did not find any sons born to him and still believe that John Piggott Sr. was probably the common ancestor of the Quaker Piggott, Picket and Pickett families.

So much for the background. Below are to be found extracts from various Friend's records which do pertain to John Piggott Sr.

JOHN PIGGOTT SR. and Rebecca Hardiman.
Extracts from the Records.

Concord M.M. Chester Co.Pa. Minutes.	John Piggott and Rebecca Hardiman make report the second time. Their marriage is allowed and George Pierce and B.Mendenhall are appointed to oversee the Marriage. 14th 3rd Mo.1705.
Concord Minutes.	11th 4th Mo.1705. The committee reported to the monthly meeting that the wedding was orderly accomplished.
Concord Minutes.	Concord Monthly Meeting complains of John Piggott for writing some verses to the dishonor of Truth. Matter referred to George Pierce, Nicholas Pyle and Thomas King for investigation. 10th, 10th Mo. 1705. (Note-Concord at this time had many Preparative Meetings under its control. We know however that the three men named on the committee lived close to Concord meeting and therefore assume John Piggott Sr. did also.)
Concord Minutes.	John Piggott made acknowledgment to the meeting but denies the authorship of the verses. 14th 11the Mo.1705
Concord Minutes.	John Piggott requests a certificate for himself and his wife to Duck Creek Monthly Meeting (Kent Co.Del) to which they intend to remove. 12th.2nd Mo.1708.
Concord Minutes.	John Piggott's certificate granted 10th 3rd Mo.1708.
Extracts of New Garden M.M. by Kirk Brown.	Mary Piggott, daughter of John and Rebecca Piggott, born 2nd 6thMo.1706. Other records show her marriage to man named Williams and removal to Hopewell M.M. Va. in 1737. She is not found in Hopewell records, but records for this period are reported to have been accidentaly burned.
Kirk Brown Extracts	Rebecca Piggott, daughter of John and Rebecca Piggott Born 1st 10th Mo.1707. Nottingham records show her death 17th 2nd mo.1729, unmarried.
Kirk Brown Exts.	Hannah Piggott, daughter of John and Rebecca Piggott born 14th 8th Mo.1709. Her marriage to Samuel White 1st 12th Mo.1725/26 at Nottingham is recorded there.
Duck Creek M.M.	This meeting records the birth and death of an unnamed son after the birth of Hannah, but does not record the death of his first wife Rebecca which may have been at the same time or soon thereafter.
Duck Creek M.M.	John Piggott and wife accepted on 18th 1st Mo.1709.
Duck Creek M.M.	John Piggott's subscription of two shillings toward the building of a meeting house received 19th 12th Mo.1709/10
Concord Minutes.	John Piggott of Duck Creek Monthly Meeting and MARGERY BROWN declare their intentions of marriage the first time. 11th 12th mo.1712/13.
Concord Minutes.	John Piggott and Margery Brown appear the second time. John produced a certificate from Duck Creek Monthly Meeting signifying his clearness in respect to marriage, 9th 1st Mo. 1712/13.

We do not have the date when John Piggott moved to Maryland, but it must have been soon as he was acting as Overseer at Nottingham in 1718. More will be given regarding the Nottingham Survey and the Nottingham Meetings in the account of the Browne Family which follows. This was on what later became the Mason-Dixon line and ownership was continually in dispute. Most of this survey first claimed by Pennsylvania fell to Maryland. The meetings known as East Nottingham at Calvert, Maryland and West Nottingham near Dolora, Maryland were in the survey but on the part which later became Maryland. East Nottingham after 1730 became the Monthly Meeting. John Piggott Sr. must have always considered himself a Marylander but lived close enough to worship at West Nottingham.

Those who descend from the male line were children of John Piggott Sr. by his wife Margery Brown. The Book of Births and Deaths in continual use from about 1691 to about 1880 is stored in the Yearly Meeting House Vault (Hicksite) in Baltimore and is in a good state of preservation.

From the records.

Nottingham Births & Deaths.	JOHN PIGGOTT was married to MARGERY BROWN ye 18th of ye 1st Mo.1713.
Nottingham Births & Deaths.	1. James Piggott, son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife was born ye 16th of ye 11th mo.1713/14 about 8 o'clock at Night. (no record of marriage or death. His brother John calls himself the eldest in 1738 on probate of their father's will. He must have died young!)
Nottingham Births & Deaths.	2. Margery Piggott, daughter of John Piggott and Margery, his wife was born ye 30th of ye 6th mo.1715, about 11 o'clock at night.
	Margery Piggott, daughter of ye above Departed this life ye 8th of ye 1st mo.1728/29.
Nottingham Births & Deaths, Marriages Minutes.	3. John Piggott, son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife, was Born ye 18th of ye 2nd Mo.1717, about 40 minutes past 1 in ye morning.
	John Piggott (Jr.) son of John Piggott and Rachel Reynolds, daughter of Henry Reynolds, both of West Nottingham (meeting) married 21st 10th Mo.1737. They had two sons, one dying young and the son Henry married Hannah Pyle and moved eventually to Hopewell Meeting in Virginia where he died. His sons Moses and John early emigrants to Colerain (Belmont County, Ohio.) Ancestor of the author.
Nottingham Deaths.	John Piggott Jr. son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife, Departed this life 4th 1st Mo.1743/44.
Nottingham Births & Deaths, Marriages, Minutes.	4. Samuel Piggott, son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife was born the 11th of ye 6th mo.1718, about 8 in ye morning.
	Samuel Piggott and Rebecca Bowen married 1744. They are believed to have had three children, A son John moved to Fairfax Meeting, Virginia, where many descendants still live. For the most part they continue to use the old spelling Piggott.
	Samuel Piggott, son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife Departed this life the 19th, 11th Mo.1749/50.
Nottingham Birth & Deaths	5. Elizabeth Piggott, daughter of John Piggott and Margery, his wife, was born ye 10th of ye 5th mo.1720, about ½ an Ouer after 8 in ye morning.
	Elizabeth Piggott & John Crompton married.1739.
	Elizabeth Piggott, daughter of John Piggott and Margery, his wife, Departed this life ye 18th, of ye 11th.mo.1749/50, About half an hour after 7 at night.

Nottingham Births-Deaths Minutes.	6. Abigail Piggott, daughter of John Piggott and Margery his wife, was born the 30th of ye 11th mo. 1721/22 about ye 10th Hour at Night.
	1740-Abigail Piggott marries a man not of our Society, although fully precautioned. Disowned.
Nottingham Births-Deaths Minutes. Fairfax Minutes.	7. Susannah Piggott, daughter of John Piggott and Margery his wife, was born ye 13th of ye 1st Mo. 1723/24 about ye 10th Hour at Night.
	29th 11th Mo. 1745 Susannah Piggott married at Fairfax Monthly Meeting, Va. to Richard Kemp.
	26th 6th Mo. 1749, Richard Kemp and his wife Sussanah granted certificates to Carver's Creek Monthly Meeting, North Carolina. (Note-Hinshaw-Vol. 6 states that records of Carvers Creek M.M. are lost and that something about this family might be found in Cane Creek records. See Hinshaw Vol. 1)
Nottingham Births & Deaths	8. Jeremiah Piggott, son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife was Born the 19th of ye 6th mo. 1725. Departed this life in a few months.
Nottingham Births & Deaths Hinshaw-Vol. 1	9. William Piggott, son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife, was born the 8th of ye 6th mo. 1726. about ye Midle of ye Day.
	William Piggott married Sarah Pike, daughter of John and Abigail Pike of Pasquotank Co. N.C. They were received 7-8-1762 at Cane Creek Meeting, N.C. with six children. Four more children, making ten in all are recorded at Cane Creek. See Hinshaw, Vol. 1 or Cane Creek records for their descendants.
	3-1-1770 William Piggott, son of John and Margery of Cecil County, Maryland died. On 8-11-1774 his widow, Sarah Pike Piggott married Abraham Elliott.
Nottingham Births & Deaths	10. An Unnamed Son, born ye 10th of ye 4th mo. 1729 Departed this Life ye 16th of ye 4th Mo. 1729 Buried ye 17th.
Nottingham Births & Deaths Hinshaw-Vol. 1	11. Jeremiah Piggott (2nd) son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife, Born ye 26th of ye 8th mo. 1730, about 2 Oures Before Sun Rise.
	Jeremiah Piggott, granted certificate by Nottingham to join Cane Creek Monthly Meeting, North Carolina,
	2nd 3rd Mo. 1753, Jeremiah Piggott's certificate accepted at Cane Creek M.M.
	22nd 2nd Mo. 1765, Jeremiah Piggott married at Cane Creek to Rachel Maynor, daughter of Henry and Susannah Maynor See Hinshaw Vol. 1 or Cane Creek records for the descendants of their seven children.
	3rd 11th mo. 1778, Jeremiah Piggott, son of John and Margery died. Buried at Rocky River.
Nottingham Births-Deaths Minutes. Hinshaw Vol. 1	12. Benjamin Piggott, son of John Piggott and Margery, his wife, was Born the 29th of ye 9th Mo. 1732, About Dusk in ye Evening.
	Benjamin Piggott granted certificate to join Cane Creek Monthly Meeting, North Carolina. 1754
	5th 10th Mo. 1754-Benjamin Piggott's certificate accepted at Cane Creek.
	Benjamin Piggott married about 1756 Mary Hadley, daughter of Joshua Hadley Sr. and Patience Brown at Cane Creek Monthly Meeting. See Hinshaw, Vol. 1 for record of 10 children and descendants.
	Benjamin Piggott, died 4-26-1818-Orange Co. N.C.

Nottingham Births & Deaths.	13. Unnamed son, born 26th 8th mo.1734 a Little before Day. Departed 1st 9th Mo.1734
Nottingham Births & Deaths	14. Margery Piggott (2nd) Daughter of John Piggott and Margery, his wife, was Born the 20th of ye 12th mo. 1734/35 about ye 10th hour.
	1st 12th Mo.1753 Margery Piggott received at Cane Creek Monthly Meeting, North Carolina, on certificate from Nottingham. Hinshaw Vol. 1 shows her marraige in 1754 to Joseph Buckingham, and a later marriage to Thomas Lindley.
Nottingham Births & Deaths,	MARGERY PIGGOTT, wife of ye above John Piggott and mother of all the children on the other side (meaning sheet or page) Departed this Life ye 24th of ye 12th mo. 1737/38 about 8 at Night.
Nottingham Births & Deaths.	JOHN PIGGOTT, Husband of ye above Margery Piggott, and Father of all the children on the other side, Departed this life the 29th day of Ye 1st mo.1738 about 8 in ye morning.

Of the the children of John and Margery Piggott, five were sons who lived to marry. As shown above three of these sons and two daughters removed to North Carolina where their records may be found in Hinshaw, Vol. 1 and the original records at Cane Creek.

The two older sons, John Piggott Jr. and Samuel Piggott lived and died as members at Nottingham and something will be shown here regarding their descendants.

John Piggott Jr. while the third child, seems to have been considered the oldest son. We find nothing concerning the first son James and conclude that he must have died young. John Jr. Married in 1737, Rechel Reynolds, daughter of Henry Reynolds Jr. and Hannah Brown Reynolds. The death of his parents within six weeks of each other the following year must have placed se considerable burden upon him. He was still under 21 when his father died and he had to wait six months to be old enough to qualify.

John Piggott Jr. had two sons, HENRY and Obidiah, the latter dying at the age of 14. Henry Piggott, born 24th 7th Mo.1738, married Hannah Pyle, daughter of Moses Pyle and Mary Cook Pyle, and great granddaughter of Robert Pyle, the Emigrant, in Chester County Pa. on 10th 4th Mo.1760. They remained in Chester County for a time, returned to Nottingham and in 1773 asked for certificates to Hopewell Monthly Meeting in Frederick County Va. Henry was unable to secure his certificate because of some business conflict with another Friend, but certificates were granted for his wife and their children, then born. There were eight children. Of the three sons, Thomas died at age 17. MOSES married Hannah Steer at Hopewell in 1793 and with his family moved to Concord Meeting, Colerain, Belmont County, Ohio. in 1802 and died in 1825. Moses was the great, great grandfather of the writer. His records will be found in Hinshaw, Vol.4 (Ohio) Hinshaw, Vol.6 (Virginia) also in New Garden (Pa.) and Nottingham Md. records. His descendants were Orthodox Friends until the Separation, then part became Hicksite. In the Wilbur-Gurney Separation in 1854 the Orthodox members for the most part followed Wilbur. Moses had a brother John who moved from Virginia to Ohio in 1804 where he married Eleanor Plummer. This family followed Hicks and their records are pretty much lost.

Samuel Piggott, the fourth child of John and Margery, also lived and died a member at Nottingham. He did not marry until 1744, after the death of both his parents and older brother John Jr. He married Rebecca Bowen, daughter of William Bowen. We are certain of a son John, born about 1746 and there may have been a son Thomas and a daughter Mary. It seems certain that Samuel Piggott purchased land in Loudoun County, Virginia, but it is unlikely that he every lived on it. His son John deeded 250 acres of this land and recites that he is Heir at Law of Samuel Piggott, deceased, owner of the said land. Samuel as shown above lived only until 19th 11th Mo. 1749/50 and was a member at Nottingham when he died.

John Piggott, son of Samuel, married Phebe Harris, daughter of John Harris at Nottingham in 1768 and moved soon thereafter to Fairfax Meeting in Virginia. His records will be found in Hinshaw Vol.6 (Va.) both at Fairfax and Goose Creek Meetings. This John Piggott, son of Samuel, had four sons of record. Nathan, John (Jr.) William and Ebenezer. Nathan and Ebenezar were disowned at Goose Creek and appeared later in Belmont County, Ohio. John (Jr.) married Rachel Fawcett and moved to Ohio in 1805, settling near Flushing, Belmont County. This family followed Hicks after the Separation. See Hinshaw Vol. 4 and Vol.6.

John Piggott (Sr.) son of Samuel also had a son William, born 5-14-1779 who lived until 6-11-1860. William married Mary Nichols and the family lived near Lincoln Va. They were the parents of nine children and there are many descandants still living in Loudoun County Va. and who for the most part have retained the ancient spelling Piggott. This meeting (Goose Creek) became Hicksite after the Separation, but I believe William Piggott and some of his family withdrew and helped set up an Orthodox Meeting which is still in existance. See Hinshaw Vol.6. for the family of William, son of John and son of Samuel.

The other three sons who moved to North Carolina and married and left descendants there, were pretty much unknown to the family of the writer until this search was made. Those who live in North Carolina will be in position to follow them there.

Much of interest regarding John Piggott Sr. is to be found in meeting minutes. The Nottingham Meetings were first attached to Concord Monthly Meeting (Concordville, Pa.) until 1718 when they were set off and put under New Garden Monthly Meeting, Pa. somewhat west of Concord. In 1730 New Garden set off a new monthly meeting known as East Nottingham to which West Nottingham and Little Brittain (Lancaster Co. Pa.) were attached. Here are extracts from the Minutes.

New Garden Minutes.	Nottingham Preparative Meeting proposes John Piggott and Jeremiah Brown (his brother in law) as Overseers at Nottingham. 8th 9th Mo. 1718
New Garden Minutes.	William Beals is appointed Overseer in place of John Piggott. Henry Reynolds Jr. is also added as an Overseer in ye other part of Nottingham (West Nottingham). 12th 9th Mo. 1719.
New Garden Minutes	John Piggott of Nottingham Preparative Meeting requests to have a certificate to ye meeting of Ministering Friends, he having concurrance of said meeting. 6th. 12th mo. 1719/20

New Garden Minutes.	Friends appointed to prepare a certificate of John Piggott approve of ye same. 12th 1st Mo.1710/20.
New Garden Minutes.	Friends at Nottingham request a certificate on behalf of John Piggott signifying his intentions to travel toward North Carolina in ye company of Benjamin Kidd, therefore the meeting doth appoint James Wright and John White to make inquiry concerning his conversation and testimony and ye settlement of his affairsand prepare a certificate and give account to ye next Monthly Meeting. 14th, 7th Mo. 1723.
New Garden Minutes.	Certificate of John Piggott and Benjamin Kidd, read approved and signed. 13th 8th Mo.1723.
Herring Creek Quarterly Meeting-Md.	At a Quarterly Meeting held at the house of Samuel Chew, the 6th of 9th Mo.1723. "Our Friend John Piggott travelling in the service of Truth and visiting Friends thereof Communicated to this Meeting a certificate of his Doctrine and Conversation from their Monthly Meeting at New Garden, dated the 13th of 8th Mo. last, which was read in and to the satisfaction thereof."
Herring Creek Quarterly Meeting-Md.	From the same Quarterly Meeting 5th 12th Mo.1723. "A Certificate of the doctrine and conversation of our Friend John Piggott, was presented, approved and signed, in and on behalf of this meeting and directed to Friends of their Monthly Meeting at New Garden and sent after him by our Friend Benjamin Kidd.
New Garden Minutes.	Margery Piggott (wife of John) is appointed an Overseer at Nottingham 6th 8th Mo.1724,
New Garden Minutes.	John Piggott and (others named in the minute) are appointed to visit Friends of Nottingham and Bush River Meetings and give an account to ye next Monthly Meeting. 8th 9th Mo.1725.
New Garden Minutes.	John Piggott and (others named in minute) are appointed to visit Friends of Nottingham and Bush River Meetings and report to ye next Monthly Meeting. 30th 7th Mo.1727

This ends the references to John Piggott in New Garden minutes. On 20th 4th Mo.1730 the Nottingham Meetings were set off to form a new monthly meeting known as East Nottingham and John Piggott Sr. and members of his family were Charter Members.

East Nottingham Minutes. Page 1	John Piggott Sr. was a founder and charter member of East Nottingham Monthly Meeting 20th 4th Mo.1730
East Nottingham Minutes. Page 2	At the third monthly meeting held at East Nottingham ye 15th of ye 6th mo.1730 the following Friends were appointed to visit the families of the Respective meetings and give a report when done; William Brown, Joseph Elgar, Messer Brown, Henry Reynolds, JOHN PIGGOTT (for West Nottingham) Josiah Paine and John Churchman.
East Nottingham Minutes.	John Piggott Sr. served on most ofthe important committees from 1730 until his death in 1738. See Minute Book "A" pages 2-19-26-29-31-33-45-101-102-108-110-113-150-161-165-166-167-178-180
East Nottingham Minutes.	Monthly Meeting held 18th of ye 6th mo.1733. East Nottingham Preparative Meeting informs that _____ Detains the payment of a sum of money to John Piggott, much to his, John Piggott's detriment. Committee appointed to speak to him that he take care to satisfy John Piggott.

East Nottingham Minutes.	East Nottingham Preparative Meeting held ye 20th of ye 8th mo.1733 "_____ has not fully satisfied John Pickett. Committee continued until next month. East Nottingham Preparative Meeting held 11th 9th Mo. 1733. Committee reports seem to have ended.
Nottingham Births & Deaths.	Rebeckah Piggott, daughter of John Piggott by his first wife Departed this Life ye 17th of ye 2nd mo.1729. (This entry gave the clue to the first marriage.)

In 1886 James Trimble published a book in which he gave an account of prominent Friends at Nottingham and on page 139 he writes: "John Piggot was an early resident of Susquehannah Hundred, Cecil County, Maryland. He married Margery Brown (perhaps a daughter of William Brown, the Emigrant) the 18th of 1st Mo.1713. They had fourteen children. John and Margery Piggot were examples of the faithful attention to religious duties that characterized many of the Founders of Nottingham; serving on committees, engaged in visiting periodically the families of the members, and other services of a religious tendency at that time common among Friends. The family name of Piggot seems to have become extinct in Little Britain Lancaster County, Pa. and the Nottinghams where they principally resided." (Note- The last time the name appears in the Nottingham records was in 1778 when Henry Piggott, grandson of the above John Piggott, appealed from the refusaly of Nottingham Monthly Meeting to grant the trahsfer of his membership to Hopewell in Virginia.)

Pennsylvania Archives. Third Series-Vol.24, Pages 497-498.	Original warrantees of land-Lancaster County, Penna.		
	Name	No.Acres.	Date of Survey
	John Piggott	1000	April 12-1734
	John Piggott	200	"
	John Pigot	400	Jan.17-1737
	John Pigot Sr.	200	March.1-1737
	John Pigot Jr.	100	"

Many Friends at Nottingham were greatly troubled over the conflicting claims to their lands by Penn and Lord Baltimore and were persecuted to some extent by the latter. One group made extensive purchase of land in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and set up Hopewell Meeting in about 1734. Many other Nottingham Friends went a few miles north into southern Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and bought large tracts there. Because of what James Trimble says above, I believe that these purchases were by our John Piggott Sr. and his son John Jr. and that they were in the Little Britain area. No attempt has been made to locate any of these tracts or what finally became of them. John Piggott Sr. died in 1738 still a resident of Susquehannah Hundred, Cecil Co.Md.

The will of John Piggott Sr. is filed in Will Book 21-Page 887 and is in the Hall of Records at Annapolis Md. Below is a copy:-

"I, John Piggott of Susquehannah Hundred, Cecil County, Maryland, Knowing it is appointed for all men once to die & the Necessity of Settling my outward affairs & in perfect mind and memory thanks be to Almighty God for the same I do make and Ordain this my last Will & Testament hereby Revoking all Will or Wills that have ever been made by me heretofore.

My Will is after my Decease my Body may be decently buried and my funeral charges together with my just debts may carefully be paid by my Executrix hereinafter named. I Nominate and Appoint my well beloved Wife whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will & Testament.

" I give and Bequeath unto my daughter Mary one chest of Drawers of a low Size & one cow and calf & to my daughter Hannah Twenty Shillings or the vale thereof.

My will is that my Executrix take the best measure she can for the getting all my debts that are due me & to make the best she can of what shee hath in her hands first for the Satisfying of my just Creditors in the next place for herself & her and my children we have had together. And what remains after my just debts are paid Then that which remains of my Estate I give and Bequeath the one fourth part to my well beloved wife & the other three fourths to be Divided among thee Children that shee bore to me to be paid to them as they come of Age or are Married, either them or the Survivors of them & for they to enjoy the same forever, And what lands I have any Claim to or Any Pretensions to I leave wholly to the Discretion of my well beloved Wife which I Trust she will Act in the best manner she can for the Benefit of our Children.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my Seal & Subscribed my name. Dated the Twenty Second day of the Seventh Month, One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty & Two.

Signed Sealed Published & Declared /s/ JOHN PIGGOTT (SEAL)"
to be his last Will & Testament in the
Presence of Us.
John Clarke)
John Carsey) each witness signed with his or her mark.
Margret McCGlocklin)

John Clark and Margrett McCGlocklin were present at the probate of the above will which was filed 17th April 1738.

14th June 1738 Thomas Kelley swears that he is familiar with the handwriting of the deceased John Piggott and he believes the above will to be in the handwriting of the deceased. "

" I John Piggott Eldest son of John Piggott, Dec'd. do hereby assign equal right of the Administration of the sd. Dec'd's. Estate to my Brother Samuel Piggott & desire that he may be Joyned Administrator with me in the Letters of Admin'n. Witness my hand and Seal this 14th June 1738

John Piggott (Seal)

Witness Present
James Baxter
? Ward. "

There can be no question that this is the will of our John Piggott. No attempt has been made to find out the amount of real or personal property he may have owned. It will be noted that it bears a date two years before John purchased any of his land in Lancaster County, Pa. and it seems entirely probable that he owned land In Maryland as well.

Margery Piggott named as Executrix in this will died a little more than a month before John did. His oldest son waited a few months until he was 21 to qualify and the Court allowed his brother Samuel, then about 20 years of age to be joint administrator.

James M. Magruder Jr. in his catalog of Maryland Colonial Wills, lists but three others of the name in all of Colonial Maryland. Bartholomew Pigott died in 1685 leaving to his wife and two daughters Honor and Sarah "all that my wife brought with her from Virginia" and

directed his Executor to sell his mare, his medicines and his instruments. He must have been a Physician. Sarah Piggott, possibly a Spinster Daughter of Bartholomew died in Charles County, Maryland in 1703 and left her possession to seven people, none of whom were named Pigott. Matthew Pickett of Talbot County, Maryland died in 1717.

Some years ago Howard R. Pickett of Salem, Oregon, brother of the writer discovered a family in Tillamook County, Oregon who believed themselves to be related. They had in their possession an ancient family bible but were ignorant of their connection with many whose names were written there. At that time I was working with the Custodian of the Records in Baltimore and was able to send on the birth and death entries shown above. With the help of these authentic records these people were able to determine that their bible was originally the possession of John Piggott Sr.

I personally inspected this bible in 1946. It is a large book, a 1680 Oxford Bible and the first entry is the birth of their daughter Margery Piggott in 1715. The other entries which were legible checked with the Nottingham and other meeting records. It would have been nice if John had given us a clue as to his own origin.

This bible must have gone to John Piggott Jr. the oldest son, from him to Henry Piggott, the only son of John Jr. to live, and by him taken to Virginia. Henry's son, Moses Piggott then took it over the mountains to Belmont County, Ohio. Moses Piggott or Picket as he then wrote the name, had a daughter Hannah Picket (1801-1882) who lived in Morgan County, Ohio, who married David Coulson. David and Hannah had a son Noah Coulson (1839-1920) who married Edith Mills, and they had 11 children. The tenth child Abigail Myrtle Coulson, born in 1880, married R.O. Richards and was living in 1946 at Hebo, Oregon. She owns the bible in her generation. The owner of this book in 1715 was living on what later became U.S. Highway No.1 (The Atlantic Coast Highway). Something over two centuries later we find it in the possession of a descendant living on U.S. Highway 101 (The Pacific Coast Highway).

ANCESTRY OF MARGERY BROWN, wife of JOHN PIGGOTT SR.

By way of introduction something can be said about the very early meetings in this area, since some of the Brown and Piggott ancestors were members from the beginning.

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. Had a monthly meeting in existance by 1676 or possibly before, and the first members of the Society living on the Western Shore of the Delaware were recorded as members there.

UPLAND, MARCUS HOOK, alias CHICHESTER and VICINITY. A few Friends were living on the Western Shore and were meeting at the home of Robert Wade from about 1675. When George Fox passed through this section in 1672 he stayed one night at the home of a Swede and reported no Friends in the area. It appears that on 10th 11th Mo. 1681 a meeting was held at Reabert Wade's house which became the first Monthly Meeting of Friends in Pennsylvania. Upland was the old Swedish name for the town which Penn changed to Chester on his arrival. Marcus Hook is right on the line between Pennsylvania and Delaware and on the Delaware River. It is know today as the home of the Sun Oil Co. and the Sun Shipbuilding Co. An effort was made to change this name to Chichester and so far as the meeting was concerned it stuck, but the town remains Marcus Hook Pa. to this day. Possibly 12 to 15 families were on the Western Shore by the

the Fall of 1682 when Penn arrived, and from that time on growth was rapid. By about 1684 The Upland part of this first meeting became Chester Monthly Meeting, and the Marcus Hook or Chichester part became a new Monthly Meeting. Chichester Meeting was built on land deeded by James Browne, father of Margery Brown Piggott, and a meeting house on the site is still in existance with only irregular meetings held at the present time. This location is about threemiles west of Marcus Hook . About eight miles farther west a meeting known as Concord began. This is on U.S. Highway No. 1 at Concordville Pa. The monthly meeting of Chichester soon became known as Chichester-Concord, and somewhat later the Concord part becoming the largest it was called Concord Monthly Meeting. Concord had many Preparative Meetings attached and must in its early days have been somewhat the Frontier Meeting.

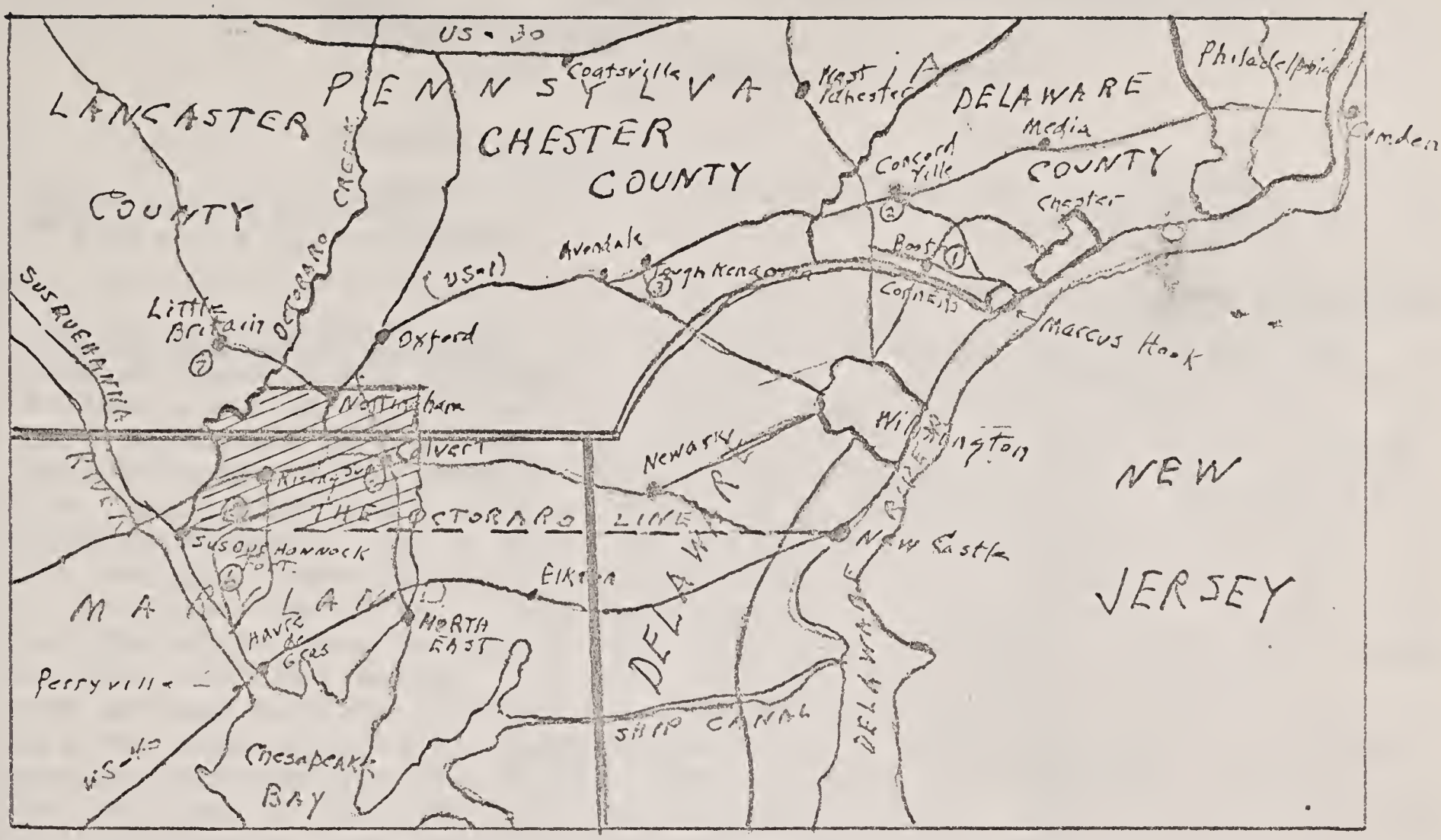
NEW GARDEN MONTHLY MEETING By about 1718 Concord became large enough for a division and the western meetings belonging to Concord were attached to New Garden and it became a Monthly Meeting. This is also on U.S.Highway No.1 or just South of it at Toughkenamon.

EAST NOTTINGHAM MONTHLY MEETING, CECIL COUNTY MARYLAND. Meetings were in existance in this section before 1700 and were first a part of Concord, then from 1718 attached to New Garden. In 1730 these meetings were set off and became East Nottingham Monthly Meeting. From 1701 when the Nottingham Survey was made until the Mason-Dixon Line was run more than 60 years later this section was claimed as Pennsylvania, but the survey took most of the land for Maryland. Meetings are held at irregular intervals in the old meeting house on the site. The four meetings named above were the most important to our early ancestors. Because of the way Friends Meetings multiplied by division it is of further interest to know some of the "descendants" of these early meetings.

HOPEWELL MONTHLY MEETING, in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia is still in existance with meetings held regularly. This meeting is about six miles north of Winchester and was set up by Nottingham Friends in about 1732. It became a Monthly Meeting in 1734 and was long the Frontier Meeting in that Area. In about 1773 two Friends on a mission to the Delaware Indians in the Ohio country discovered about 150 Friends living across the mountains on both sides of the Monongahela River in the vicinity of Redstone (Brownsville Pa.) As these Friends were divided between Philadelphia and Baltimore Yearly Meetings as to membership, the matter went before both Yearly Meetings resulting in a plan whereby these Friends were to be transferred to Hopewell Monthly Meeting and that meeting charged with their care, a real hardship for this meeting as these members were 100 miles or more distant across the mountains. By 1785 these western Friends were allowed a meeting of their own, known as Westland Monthly Meeting, located near Centerville, Washington County Pa. Westland then took over the care of all Friends west of the Alleghenies. Many Brown and Piggott members at Hopewell.

WESTLAND MONTHLY MEETING from 1785 until the 1801 was the "mother meeting" for all meetings west of the Alleghenies, and was of great importance as a clearing house for Southern Friends moving west.

CONCORD MONTHLY MEETING, COLERAIN, BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO. Because of the migration of Friends from the Slave States this meeting began by these Friends on their arrival from Virginia and North Carolina, became quite large within a short time. All of the Ohio and Western Meetings can go back in their lineal descent to this meeting, set up by a division of Westland in 1801. Moses Piggott and his family obtained the first certificate granted by Hopewell to this new meeting in 1803, but believe they actually made the move in 1802. This meeting is no longer in existance.



1. CHICHESTER MEETING-On James Brown's Land. Built 1685.
2. CONCORD MEETING- At Concordville,now Delaware County Pa.
3. NEW GARDEN MEETING-South of U.S. 1 at Toughkenamon Pa.
4. EAST NOTTINGHAM MEETING-At Calvert now in Maryland.
5. WEST NOTTINGHAM MEETING-Between Rising Sun and Calora Md.
6. SUSQUEHANNA HUNDRED,CECIL COUNTY MARYLAND. Home of John Piggott Sr.
7. LITTLE BRITAIN,LANCASTER COUNTY PA. Probable location of lands bought by John Piggott Sr.

THE OCTORARO LINE. Surveyed from Susquehannock Fort where Octoraro Creek empties into the Susquehanna River,before 1681. At first claimed as the Northern Limits of Lord Baltimore's Province.

THE NOTTINGHAM SURVEY,made in 1701 bounded on the South by the Octoraro Line,on the West by Octoraro Creek,on the North by a Line parralel to the Southern Boundry and on the East by the main branch of Northeast River. Originally contained 37 lots of 500 acres each. James and William Browne were the first settlers,William being in the Western part of the Survey and the meeting known as West Nottingham began in his home. John Piggott Sr. lived near enough to worship in that meeting.
Col.Talbot,Proprietor of Susquehanna Manor resisted the claims of Penn and his settlers and raided over into this section and seized produce in payment of quit rents which he claimdd. When the Mason-Dixon Line was finally surveyed less that 1400 acres of the original 18,000 remained in Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE COUNTY was set off from CHESTER COUNTY about 1790.Before that time it was all Chester County.

ANCESTRY CHART OF MARGERY BROWN PIGGOTT.

Richard Browne* (-1662) M- Mary *	James Browne ** (1656-1713) M-1679	MARGERY BROWN (1691-1737)
William Clayton** (-1689) M- Prudence ** ( )	Honour Clayton** ( )	M-1713 JOHN PIGGOTT SR. (-1738)

*Born and died abroad.
**Indicates the emigrant.

THE BROWNES OF NOTTINGHAM. At least two brothers JAMES and William came to America and eventually settled in a tract surveyed by order of William Penn on the border of what was then thought to be Maryland. Lord Baltimore before 1681 had caused a fort to be built on the Susquehannah River at the junction with Octoraro Creek, known as Susquehannock Fort, and a line was blazed on trees in an easterly direction to New Castle, Delaware. For a time Lord Baltimore considered this his line and William Penn in his first application for the colony asked that it start at that line. Lord Baltimore and particularly his friend Col. Talbot to whom he had granted this section later resisted the claims of Penn this far south. In 1701 Penn had been again to Annapolis for another meeting with Lord Baltimore regarding the boundry, and on his way home stopped at Susquehannock Fort. Lord Baltimore's gentlemen who had accompanied him begged leave to depart as they had seen him to the line of his Province (Susquahannock Fort). Here Cornelium Empson, William Browne (brother of James) and a number of other men met with Penn and asked for a survey of 15,000 acres and pointed out the lands they desired and showed him that they were north of the "Octoraro Line".

Penn then ordered the survey to be bounded on the south by the Octoraro Line, on the west by Octoraro Creek, on the East by the main Branch of Northeast River, and on the north by a line parallel to the southern line. There were to be lots of 500 acres each, less the usual allowance for roads (10 acres in each 500) and the cost was to be 8 pounds per hundred acres to be paid within one year and an English shilling quitrent forever after, or two bushels of wheat per hundred acres delivered at a navigable landing on the Delaware. Penn as usual added some for himself in the survey, three thousand acres in this case "if the land will hold out". This survey is recorded in the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol.19, Second Series, Page 280 of the Minute Book G of the land office. It was dated 5th 12th mo.1701 and was directed to Henry Hollingsworth, the Surveyor, and the Surveyor was to draw the Proprietors lots. As eventually made there were 37 lots. Lot No.30 is described as Commons-40 acres to the Quakers and balance for the Proprietor.

JAMES BROWNE drew lots Nos.14 and 27, Henry Reynolds Sr. brother in law of James Browne obtained Lots 5 and 19, John Bales another brother in law drew Lots 36 and 37 and William Browne, brother of James obtained Lots 23, 28 and 33 (one of which was for his son Messer Browne). Other original grantees were, John Guest, Edward Beeson, John Richardson, Cornelium Empson, Ebenezar Empson, Joel Baily, James Cooper, Rendal Janney, John Churchman, Dutton & Littler, and Andrew Job. Most of these men became settlers in this tract. Historians state that these men had originally intended to settle well to the North in Lancaster Co. Pa. but Penn wanted a group of strong men on the border.

This section soon came into controversy with Lord Baltimore, and Col. Talbot, the Proprietor of Susquehannah Manor raided over into this survey and siezed produce in payment of quit rents. John Piggott Sr. lived south of this survey, but close enough to worship at West Nottingham meeting. When the Mason-Dixon survey was made, in 1763 to 1767, only about 1400 acres remained in Pennsylvania. So much for the background.

RICHARD BROWNE , Gilbert Cope, late of Chester County, Pa. was well known as a Genealogist and compiled many genealogies and histories. After his death the Pennsylvania Historical Society obtained his notes, charts and working papers, correspondence etc. and indexed and classified the material which fills about 90 volumes of scrap books. Among these notes we find a reference to Richard Browne, of Poddington, near Wellingborough, County Northhampton, England. Richard must have been a very early Friend. The Book of Births and Deaths for Bedford and Northhampton Counties, lists eight children of Richard Browne and his wife Mary. The first five, Daniel, Joseph, Joanna, Elizabeth and John are shown to have died in England at various dates from 1719 to 1733. JAMES BROWNE is shown to have been born there, on 3-27-1656, William Browne on 1-27-1658 and a Jeremiah Browne on 8-19-1660. We know nothing further concerning Jeremiah, but do know that James and William were early emigrants to America.

Richard Browne is recorded to have died on 28th, 9th Mo. 1662 and is the first name so recorded in the book of deaths of this early meeting. He must have been a Friend. George Johnston in his History of Cecil County, Maryland states that James Browne and his brother William were both ministers at Nottingham Meeting and "their father before them" he of course in England.

JAMES BROWNE, son of Richard and Mary, was born as shown above in England on 3-27-1656. We do not know when he left England but he was only six when his father died. He was in American by 1679 or earlier. We find in Gilbert Cope's Notes the following:- "James Browne of Markers Hook and Honnor Clayton of Burlington were married at Burlington Meeting 8th 6th mo. 1679." Witnesses who signed the certificate were:- William Clayton, Elder, William Clayton, Junr. Joseph Clayton, Thomas Ollive William Peachee, Bernard Devenish, John Cripps, Thomas Budd, Thomas Harding, Daniel Wills, John Beers, Thomas Palmer, William Wilkinson, Mary Clayton, Margaret Couper (Cooper), Liddea Wade, Ann Peachee, Hannah Couper, Judith Noble, Mary Colly and Martha Wagstafe."

"Markers Hook" is Marcus Hook on the Western Shore of the Delawafe right at the present Delaware State Line. Friends on the Western Shore were until 1681 attached to Burlington. The Claytons evidently were still at Burlington. Hinshaw, Vol. 2 also shows this wedding.

James Browne must have settled at Marcus Hook when he arrived or very soon after. As will be shown later, his father in law, William Clayton had already purchased land at Marcus Hook. In 1682 James Browne, bought 200 acres of land from Walter Martin in Chichester Township at the forks of Naaman's Creek and called his plantation "Poddington" from the old home in England. In 1685 James deeded two acres of this tract to the Friends for a meeting house location and this became Chichester Meeting, which is still in existance. The Chichester-Concord Monthly Meeting records show on 11th 11th Mo. 1685 a list of the subscribers to the building fund. A total of 36 pounds 4 shillings was raised of which James Browne gave three pounds, two shillings, William Clayton, the same amount and William Browne sixteen shillings. William Clayton, Philip Roman, Robert Pyle, Jacob Chandler, Joseph Bushell and John Kingsman were the Trustees to whom this land was deeded.

A meetinghouse, possibly the original one built in 1685 was destroyed by fire in 1768 and in 1769 a new building of stone was erected and is still standing. I visited this site in 1947 and the custodian who lives on the premises stated that James Browne was buried in the graveyard there.

In 1681 William Penn sent over his 21 year old cousin, Captain William Markham, to take over the colony in his name and to rule until he came. More will be said about this below in the chapter on the Clayton family. James Browne was a Juror at the first term of Court for Upland County which was held after Markham took over.

On 27th 2nd Mo. 1683, after Penn had arrived and set up the three "original counties" of Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks, James Browne was again a Juror on the first term of court for Chester County. In 1682 when Penn sent out a call for the first election of members of his Council and Assembly, James Browne and a number of others sent in a paper in which they stated that the inhabitants of the county were few and separated and without funds or experience in holding elections and sent in twelve names and asked the Proprietor to name nine of them to the Assembly and three to be members of the Council. They suggested that of these men, John Simcock should serve on the Council for three years, Ralph Withers for two years and WILLIAM CLAYTON for one year. So far as these men are concerned this is what happened.

I am uncertain how long James Browne and his family remained at Chichester. In 1692 George Keith, one of the best known early Friends in the Colony, was disowned by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for the Separation he caused in the Society, his followers being called among other things, Quaker Baptists. One authority states that James Browne was greatly attracted to his teachings and considered joining the "Separatists" but was dissuaded by his more "solid" brother William. Keith had a number of followers right in that section. At least three of their children were born while at Chichester. Possibly they were in Delaware for a time.

James Browne and his brother William are probably best known for their activities at Nottingham. According to Johnston in his History of Cecil County, Maryland, James and William were the Pioneer settlers, coming out from the vicinity of New Castle Delaware, in 1701, by pack horse. After exhausting their first supplies, they returned and came back with other settlers. William Browne is said to have cut the first tree and built the first cabin. Two meetings seem to have started soon after, East Nottingham, located at what is now Calvert, Maryland, near the home of James Browne, probably at first in his home, and West Nottingham near Colora, Maryland at the home of William Browne. When a meetinghouse was erected at West Nottingham it was on or close to the land of Henry Reynolds. Johnston further states that six of the Browne family were Ministers at Nottingham at the same time, four men and two women. Johnston could possibly have added others of the connection. John Piggott Sr. son in law of James Browne and John Churchman, who married Margaret Brown, granddaughter of James.

Jeremiah Brown, son of James seems to have been very active in the affairs of the Nottingham meetings and the civil government. In 1749, Jeremiah made an affidavit which appears in the Pennsylvania Archives, regarding some land once owned by his father, which became involved in one of the disputes with Lord Baltimore, and in this affidavit he states that his father died in 1713. This is the only record I have seen of his death.

A brief account of William Browne, brother of James is given below. Because of the long time which he lived he is probably the best known of the two brothers. William was born in England in 1658 as shown above. In Smith's History of Delaware County (Pa.) it is stated that William Browne became convinced of the truth of Friend's principles by the teaching of William Dewsbury.

William Browne was married in England to Dorothy, whose last name we do not have and is believed to have come to Pennsylvania about 1682. There was a son Joseph born 12th 4th Mo. 1682. Dorothy died on the voyage and William and the infant sone came to his brother James at Marcus Hook. Joseph lived until 1716. His wife was Margaret Sinkler and I have a record of three sons, William, Joseph Jr. and John.

William Browne married the second time in 1684 to Ann Mercer, daughter of William Mercer, of Aston Twp. Chester County Pa. Six children are of record to this marraige.:

1. Messer or Mercer Brown, married 1st Jane Richards and second Dinah Churchman. I have found a record of five children, Ann (Beeson), Catherine, Hannah (Barrett), Messer Brown Jr. and Mayy
2. Ann Brown, who married Robert Dutton. I have no record of children
3. William Brown Jr. married 1st Elizabeth Cowgill and 2nd Margaret Davis. Four children are of record. John (1717-1723) Elizabeth (Norton), William Brown (3rd) and Jacob Brown who married Betty Way.
4. John Brown (1691-1715) no record of marraige.
5. Richard Brown, born 1693 married 1st. Hannah Reynolds of Chichester and 2nd Rachel Beeson of Nottingham and 3rd. in 1733 Mary Norton. Hannah Reynolds was the mother of at least four, Richard Jr. Henry, born 1720, who founded a large family at Goose Creek and Fairfax in Loudoun Co. Va., William and John. Two other sons, Joseph and Mercer or Messer were named in a will dated 1775/
6. Thomas Brown, born 1694 had at least three children, Nathan, Thomas Jr. and Rachel, by his wife Eleanor, whose last name I do not have.

William Browne married a third wife, Catherine Williams in Philadelphia Monthly Meeting in 1699 and had three children of record:-

1. Samuel Brown born 1700, married 1st Elizabeth Harris and after his death she married William Rogers. Their children were, Hannah (Gatchell) Mary (Job) Catherine (Rogers) Samuel Jr., Joseph and William.

2. Hannah Brown (1701-1731) married Henry Reynolds Jr. They had a daughter RACHEL REYNOLDS who married JOHN PIGGOTT JR, son of John Piggott Sr. and Margery Brown and were thus 2nd cousins. There may have been other children but do not have their names.

3. Mary Brown, married in 1716 William Reynolds, brother of Henry Jr. I have no record of their children.

William Browne had a fourth wife, Mary Matthews, but does not seem to have had any children by this marriage. There were so many William Browns in this area that he seems to have been called "Old William Brown". He was not the father of Margery Brown who married John Piggott Sr. altho James Trimble in his book supposes he was.

William Browne was by occupation a "Malster" as were many early Friends. In spite of this he was a Minister; Monthly and other meetings were held in his home and he seems to have been one of the strong and valued early members of the Society. Dr. George Smith in his History of Delaware County says:- "He was of a loving disposition, a servicable member and Elder in the Church, being a pattern of plainness and bore the marks of a true Christian. He died in 1746 being past 89 years of age."

Those of the Piggott-Pickett family who descend from John Piggott Jr. and Rachel Reynolds Piggott thus number among their ancestors both of the Browne Brothers. After the first generation Brown seems to have been the usual spelling.

CHILDREN OF JAMES BROWNE AND HONOUR CLAYTON.

1. James Brown Jr. Born 1-17-1681- Disowned for marriage contrary to discipline and the meetings minutes have no further record.

2. William Brown, Born 1-13-1682 and died in 1716. He married 10-5-1704 to Esther Yardley, widow of Thomas Yardley and daughter of Henry Baker. Their children were:-

   A. William Brown Jr. (1705-1786) He married Susannah Churchman. Both were Ministers and made a four year religious mission to the European Islands. Their children were Sarah (Bond), Phebe (Morris) and Susannah.

   B. Margaret Brown, married in 1729 John Churchman, the Eminent Minister. I have no record of children.

   C. James Brown, married 1st in 1734, Miriam Churchman and had five children:- Edward, Hannah (Ferris); Elijah Brown, born 1740 moved to Philadelphia in 1757 and married Mary Armitt by whom he had 10 children. Elijah was one of some 20 prominent Friends arrested at the time of the Revolution and exiled to Hopewell neighborhood in Va. on suspicion of being British spies. They were not guilty but spent many months there. Esther, and William were the other children of this marriage. In 1753 James Brown married 2nd Elizabeth Elgar by whom he had eight more children, James, Jr., Israel, Elisha, Esther, Elgar and Miriam. Elizabeth and Joseph.

   D. Daniel Brown, married 1st Susannah Oldham and 2nd Susannah Elgar. No record of children.

3. Clayton Brown-Born 8-1-16850 - I have no other record.

4. Jeremiah Browne (1689-1767) Married in 1710 Mary Coale of Nottingham formerly Mary Royal of Scotland. Jeremiah was very active in Nottingham affairs, both meeting and civil. He was on the committee sent out by Nottingham to establish Hopewell Monthly Meeting. I have a record of 5 children:-

   A. Patience Brown, born 3-4-1712 Married Joshua Hadley and moved to North Carolina. There were at least two and possibly other children. A daughter Mary Hadley (1739-1810) became the wife of Benjamin Piggott, son of John Sr. and Margery at Cane Creek Meeting. (Benjamin and Mary were thus first cousins once removed). A second child was Joshua Hadley Jr. who married Ruth Lindley and their daughter Sarah Hadley became the wife of Jeremiah Piggott Jr.

B. Jeremiah Brown Jr. (1714-1762) Married Esther Gatchel and had two daughters Mary and Rachel (Lewden).

C. Joshua Brown (1717-1789) Married 1st Hannah Gatchel and 2nd Zillah Maule, widow of Thomas. Children probably by the first wife. Ten children are of record, Elisha, Mary, Sarah, Patience, Joshua Jr., Mary (King), Jeremiah, Samuel, Isaiah and Hannah (Maule).

D. Isaac Brown (1719-1781) Married 1st. Lydia Slater and 2nd Mary Minter. The nine children believed to be from 2nd marriage. They were George, Jeremiah, Sarah, Isaac Jr., Elisha, Stephen, James, Nathan and Samuel.

E. Stephen Brown, died in 1754. Have no further record.

5. MARGERY BROWNE (Born about 1691-Died 1737) Married 1713 JOHN PIGGOTT SR. See above for their 14 children.

6. Daniel Brown, Married 1717 Elizabeth Kirk. I have a record of five children, Elizabeth, Rachel, Abigail (Churchman) and Timothy, but no record of the children of these children. The fifth child was Daniel Brown Jr. who married Miriam Gregg and seven of their children are of record, Abigail, Joel, Joseph, David, Miriam, Elizabeth and Daniel 3rd.

7. Mary Brown, married in 1731, John Butterworth. I have no other record.

The descendants of both James and William Browne as shown above were very numerous and became scattered over a wide area in later generations. Most of the information obtained about them was from Extract of New Garden Monthly Meeting records, and other information found in the papers of the late Gilbert Cope. A complete genealogy of both of these brothers would be a monumental work.

THE CLAYTON FAMILY.

A paper in the Unpublished Notes of Gilbert Cope in the Pennsylvania Historical Society Library gives the names of the father and grandfather of William Clayton the Emigrant, or those who were supposed to be, but with no proof or source given. They are:-

THOMAS CLAYTON, of Clayton Hall, Yorkshire, England, is claimed to have died in 1560. He is said to have had a son William.

WILLIAM CLAYTON SR. alleged from the above source to have been a son of Thomas Clayton was a Barrister of the Inner Temple, London and to have died in 1627. This man is claimed to have been the father of William Clayton the Emigrant.

WILLIAM CLAYTON Jr. claimed to have been a son of the above must have been born about 1615 or thereabouts. In a "List of 87 Publick Friends y^t have dyed in Pennsylvania since ye first settlement of Friends there, send from Philadelphia about 1709" Among others we find "Wm. Clayton came from Chichester in Sussex about ye year 1677 or 1678 and died in ye year 1688."

There is some difference of opinion just when William Clayton did reach America. Potts in his book "Our Family Ancestors" says that he came in the "Kent" in 1675 having accompanied the commissioners sent

by William Penn to purchase lands from the Indians in"West"Jersey. Other authorities state that about 200 settlers came out in 1676. Smith in his History of Delaware County says that in 1677 three vessels, "The Kent", "The Willing Maid" and "The Martha" arrived in Salem and Burlington,New Jersey and carried many Friends,most of whom settled at Burlington,some at Salem and a few on the Western Shore of the Delaware,among whom were WILLIAM CLAYTON,Morgan Drewit,William Woodmansee, and William Oxley". From some other source I find that the first Friends Meeting held at Burlington was in a tent made from the sails of the "Kent". Potts believed that William Clayton was a cousin of William Penn,but gave no lineage.

We have documentary proof that William Clayton and his family were actually in American in 1677. At the first Friend's wedding held at Burlington,Thomas Leeds married "Margrit" Collier,she being from "Markers" Hook, on 11th,8th mo.1677. Signing as witnesses were William Clayton,Prudence Clayton and William Clayton Jr. (This ancestor seems to have been known in American as William Clayton,Will Clayton and William Clayton Sr. If he actually was a son of William Clayton, the London Barrister he would properly be William Clayton Jr.)

According to the marriage certificate of their daughter HONOUR, who married JAMES BROWNE at Burlington Meeting on8th,6th Mo.1679, William Clayton was still a resident of Burlington,but he must soon have been on the Western Shore. Early records of the Upland Court show:- "At a Court held in Upland 2nd,March 1678,Roger Peddrick and Hans Oelsen appeared and transported (assigned or sold) their several tracts at Marrities Hoeck (Marcus Hook) to Jan Hendrickson and William Clayton." He no doubt lived at Marcus Hook for a time at least.

Egle's History of Pennsylvania quotes extensively from the old Upland Court records. Captain William Markham,on orders from Penn took over the Colony in his name in the Summer or Fall of 1681 and carried out the Proprietors instructions for a provisional Government to rule until he should arrive. A regular Quarter Sessions Court was held at Upland on Sept.13-1681,this being the date to which the last court under the Duke of York has adjourned.

"PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA AT THE COURT AT UPLAND-13th September 1681.

JUSTICES PRESENT

MR.WILLIAM CLAYTON,Mr.William Warner,Mr.Robert Wade,Mr.Otto Ernest Cock, Mr.William Biles,Mr.Robert Lucas,Mr.Lasse Cock,Mr.Swan Swanson and Mr.Andrico Bankson.

SHERIFF- Mr.John Test
CLERK-Mr.Thomas Revell.

An action for assault and battery. Peter Erickson,Plaintiff vs Herman Johnson and Margaret,his wife,Defendants.

JURORS.

Morgan Drewit,William Woodmansee,William Hewes,JAMES BROWNE, Henry Reynolds,Robert Schooley,Richard Pittman,Lassey Dalboe,John Arackman, Peter Rawls Jr..Henry Hastings and William Osley.

The jury found for the Plaintiff and gave him six pence damages and costs.

This was a cross suit. In the second case for assualt and battery the Plaintiffs were Herman Johnson and Margaret his wife and Peter Erickson became the Defendant. The same Jury heard this case and again awarded the Plaintiffs, this time 40 shillings and costs. "

On 3rd August 1681 William Markham set up his provisional government with a Council of nine. In a book published in 1878 known as the "Colonial and Provincial Laws of Pennsylvania" or more often called the "Duke of York's Laws". Among other historical matters we find recorded a facimilie of the formal oath of office of these nine men with their signatures followed by their seals in wax as follows:-

"WHEREAS, Wee whose hands & Seals are hereunto sett are Chosen by William Markham (Agent to Wm. Penn Esqr Proprietor of ye Province of Pensilvania) to be the Councill for ye s^d province doe hereby bind ourselves by our hands & Seals that we neither act nor advise, nor Consent unto anything that shall not be according to our own Consciences the best for ye true and well Government of the s^d- Province and Likewise to Keep secret all ye votes and acts of us The s^d Council unless Such as by Generall Consent of us are to be Published.
Dated at Upland ye 3rd day of August 1681.

Robert Wade (Seal)	Tho. Ffairman (Seal)	Morgan Drewit (Seal)
James Sandilands (Seal)	WILL CLAYTON (Seal)	Otto Ernest Cock (Seal)
William Woodmansee (Seal) signed by mark.	Wm. Warner (Seal)	Lacy Cock (Seal) signed by mark. "

Two of these men were Swedes. Thomas Fairman lived at Shackamaxon just above where Philadelphia was to be and had a very early meeting at his home. The Treaty Elm, under which Penn made his treaty with the Indians was at his place. The others were most of them settlers who came over from Jersey soon after their arrival in America. Egle in his History states that Wade, Drewit, Woodmansee, Fairman, Sandleman (or Sandilands) CLAYTON and the two Cocks were old residents on the Delaware, and that Fairman, CLAYTON and both Cocks owned lands within the present limits of Philadelphia before Penn owned the Colony.

We have shown Wm. Clayton's purchase of land at Marcus Hook. On the Thomas Holme map of the Province began in 1681 and sent back to England in 1685 to show purchasers there where their lands had been drawn, we find a considerable tract of land in the name of William Clayton, in what is now West Philadelphia, and about where the University of Penna. now stands. No doubt this is the land Egle refers to.

On Sept. 12th 1682 the last Court was held for the old Swedish County of Upland. By this time William Clayton being a member of the Provisional Council, may have ceased to be a Justice. On this date the Court seems to have remedied the previous oversight of the Grand Jury and so far as can be learned the First Grand Jury in Pennsylvania was held. Governor Markham acted as Presiding Justice and was assisted by the other Justices. The Grand Jury- "WILLIAM CLAYTON, Thomas Brassey, John Symcock, Thomas Sary, Robert Wade, Lawrence Cock, John Hart, Nathaniell Allen, William Woodmansee, Thomas Coeburn, John Otter and Joshua Hastings."

William Penn arrived in October 1682 and began soon thereafter to establish a permanent government to replace the provisional one of William Markham, and sent out a call for an election. Three men from each county (there were now three in Pennsylvania and later three in Delaware) and eight men from each county for the Assembly. The three to be on the Council.

The Pennsylvania Archives, found in many libraries, give the minutes of the Council meetings for several years. These records also show the names of those elected to the various offices in the three counties. from this source we quote:-

"IOURNELL OF THE COUNCELL
OF THE RPOVINCE OF PENSILVANIA
and TERRITORIES THEREUNTO BELONGING.

Att a Council held at Philadelphia the 10th of first month 1682/3.

PRESENT

WILLIAM PENN, Proprietor and Governor of Pensilvania and Territories Annexed.

Captain William Markham	William Haigee	Edmd. Cahholl (Cantwell)
Christo. Taylor	Jno. Moll	WILLIAM CLAYTON
Thomas Holmes	Ralph Withers	William Biles
Lasse Cock	Jno. Simcock	James Harrison
William Clarke	ffrancis Whitwell	Jno. Richardson
Jno. Hilliard "		

The Governor after opening the Council meeting called on the Sheriffs of the six counties for their reports, planned the organization of the Council, determined the order of business and the number who should constitute a quorum etc.

The minutes of this Council were searched for about two years to determine the part William Clayton played in the early government. His name is shown regularly as attending the meetings. He served on many committees. The Council together with the Governor seems to have been the governing body. They originated the laws and handed them on to the Assembly for passage or rejection. At times they acted as a Superior Court, as for instance on the 27th 12th mo. 1683, when Margaret Matson, a Swede, was arrested on a charge of witchcraft. Penn ordered the case before the council for trial. Seven members of the Council, including William Penn served, and Penn was the Presiding Justice in that case. This is set forth at length in the Pennsylvania Archives (Colonial Records) Vol. 1 Page 39 with the names of the Grand Jurors, the Petit Jurors etc. and much of the queer testimony. The Grand Jury indicted the witch, but the Petit Jury after hearing the testimony "went forth and upon their Returne Brought her in Guilty of haveing the common fame of a Witch, but not Guilty in manner and forme as Shee Stands Indicted." Then for some unknown reason her husband and another Swede posted 50 pounds bail for six months for her good behaviour. Certainly this was a far superior way to handle this question than the mess they made in Mass.

William Clayton remained a member of the Council until 25th 8th Mo. 1684 and on the last meeting which he attended he was the presiding officer.

On 14th Feb. 1683 the first court for the new county of Chester convened but adjourned until the 27th of the same month. William Clayton was a Justice of this Court. At this session the title Mr. formerly used for Justices and Court Officials was dropped.

In 1684 William Clayton must have moved to his lands in Philadelphia County since on the 19th 8th Mo. 1684 the first Justices of that county were named. They were William Clayton, Robert Turner and Francis Daniel Pastorious.

Francis Daniel Pastorious was a German, either a Mennonite or a Friend, and is best known as the founder of Germantown (Philadelphia). He is reputed to have been the best educated man in the colonies in his day, having degrees from four Universities.

On 11th, 11th Mo. 1683 as shown in the Minutes of the Council, William Clayton was ordered by the Council to prepare a "Cage 7 foot high, 7 foot long and 5 foot broad" against the next council day. This may well have been the first jail in Philadelphia. In those days jails were intended for a very limited use, the punishment being usually a fine or so many lashes at the whipping post or both. In their eagerness to have this done they forgot to pay for it. Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 2 Page 26 shows the following minute:-

"At a Council held in Philidia. 26th July 1701.

William Clayton of Chichester produced an account Eleven pounds, Eleven Shills, due his father William Clayton for building a Cage for Malefactors in the Town of Philidia., at the first settling of this Province.

Ordered that Prov'l Treasuere discharge this account."

In 1685 the County of Chester erected a Court House at Chester and levied a tax to pay for it, but there seem to have been many who did not pay their share. In 1697 William Clayton Jr. as Administrator of his father's estate complained to the Court that there was still the sum of 18 pounds, 1 shilling and 6 pence due his father as salary and for work done on the Court House. Possibly William Clayton was either the builder or the one in charge of construction.

William Clayton is reported to have died in about 1689 intestate and his son William Jr. became administrator. We do not know whether his wife was living at that time or not.

William Clayton must have been at least 50 years of age when the family settled in America in 1677. In the twelve years left to him here he must have been a valuable and active man. Possibly he was also a minister since he was listed among the 87 Publick Friends who died since the settling of the province. In this time in American he succeeded in chalking up an impressive number of "firsts";

1. He attended the first Friend's wedding at Burlington N.J. and signed the certificate as a witness. 1677.
2. He was probably a Charter Member of the First Friend's meeting in Pennsylvania when set off in 1681.
3. Presiding Justice at the first term of Court held in Penna. after Penn secured the province. 1681.
4. Member of Captain Markham's Provisional Council set up on his arrival to rule until Penn should arrive. 1681.
5. Foreman of the First Grand Jury held in Penna. 1682.
6. Member of Penn's First Council. 1682/3.
7. Justice at the First Term of Court held for the newly created County of Chester. 1683.
8. Built what may have been the first Jail in Philadelphia 1683.
9. One of the first three Justices for Philadelphia County 1684.
10. Assisted in erection of a Court House at Chester. 1685.

William Clayton's wife was named Prudence, but we do not have her maiden name. Three daughters and a son came to American with them and were all grown, since they married after arriving here in a short time. I do not have the dates of birth.

Prudence Clayton, daughter of William and Prudence, married at Burlington Monthly Meeting 10-11-1678 to Henry Reynolds Sr. son of William and Margaret (Exton) Reynolds of England. Henry and Prudence settled close to Marcus Hook where Henry kept an inn and became one of the largest landowners in the Township. He bought 1000 acress when the Nottingham Survey was made, but may have never lived on it. He willed this land to his sons Henry Jr. and William. Henry Reynolds Jr. married Hannah Brown, daughter of William Brown and his third wife Catherine Williams and their daughter RACHEL REYNOLDS became the wife of JOHN PIGGOTT JR. son of John and Margery. John and Rachel were double second cousins descending from the two Clayton sisters and the two Browne Brothers. There were nine children in all as follows:- Margaret, Francis, Prudence, Deborah, William, HENRY JR., John, Hannah and a second son to be called William.

HONOUR CLAYTON, daughter of William and Prudence, married JAMES BROWNE at Burlington Meeting in 1679. There were seven children more fully described earlier in this account.

William Clayton Jr., son of William and Prudence married Elizabeth Bezar in 1681 at the Upland-Marcus Hook meeting. William and Elizabeth made the first application to marry which came before this new meeting, but because of the necessity of sending for her parents consent, other couples were married ahead of them. William Jr. became his father's administrator. There is a record of eight children:- Elizabeth, William 2nd, Rachel, Richard, Edward, Ambrose, Thomas and Abel.

Mary Clayton, daughter of William and Prudence married in 1682 to John Beals. John Beals is stated to have been a fellow passenger with Penn on the Welcome and to have assisted in laying out the new City of Philadelphia. As has already been shown he too bought 1000 acres in the Nottingham tract, as did James Brown and Henry Reynolds, his brothers in law. There is a record of five children:- John Beals Jr., William Beals, Jacob Beals, Mary Beals and Patience Beals.

In Hinshaw's introductory chapter to his Vol. 4 (Ohio) Dr. Harlow Lindley, Curator of History, Ohio State Museum, makes the statement that the first Quaker preacher of record to cross the Ohio River and preach in the old Northwest Territory was Thomas Beals, son of John Beals Jr. and Sarah Bowater Beals. This Thomas was therefore a grandson of John and Mary (Clayton) Beals. Thomas was born in Chester County Pa. in 1719. In the subsequent moves made by Thomas and his family, we learn they were at Monocacy Meeting in Maryland about 1745, were for a time at Hopewell Meeting in Virginia and by about 1748 or 1749 were at Cane Creek Meeting in North Carolina. In about 1753 they were at New Garden Meeting, Guilford County, N.C. where Thomas came forth in the ministry. Their next move was to Westfield in Surry Co. N.C. where he helped develop a large meeting. Other moves which are ably described in Hinshaw's introduction followed and finally in 1799 he moved to Quaker Bottom, Ohio, which seems to have been near Ironton. In 1801 he moved to Salt Creek, near the present town of Adelphi, Ohio. and in the Fall of that year died and was buried near Richmonddale, in Ross County, Ohio in a white walnut coffin, hollowed out from a tree which he had selected. His grave has recently been located and

an appropriate monument erected to mark the site. It is stated that from this family came a very large number of members of the Yearly Meetings known as Indiana, Western, Iowa and Wilmington (Ohio) as well as meetings beyond the Mississippi and among them are found a large number of outstanding ministers of the Society of Friends.

Those of us who descend from John Piggott Sr. and his wife Margery Brown Piggott, can take a certain amount of pride in the early accomplishments of this couple and of Margery's parents and grandparents. William Clayton as a Member of Penn's Council assisted in putting into force the "Frame of Government" by which the colony was first governed. The extremely liberal government began by the Friends in Pennsylvania and New Jersey was copied to some extent by others of the middle colonies and eventually bore fruit as the Constitution of the United States.

1798